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EXAMINER

RYAN, PATRICK A

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/675,410	Applicant(s) KARAOGUZ ET AL.	
	Examiner PATRICK A. RYAN	Art Unit 2427	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 October 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is made in response to Amendment Under 37 C.F.R. § 1.114, filed October 29, 2008. Applicant has amended Claims 1, 13, 20, and 26; no claims have been canceled; and no claims have been added. As amended, Claims 1 through 33 are presented for examination.

2. In Office Action of April 4, 2008 ("Office Action"):

Claims 1-23 and 25-33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berezowski et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0016971 A1) in view of Parker et al. (US PG Pub 2004/0125789 A1).

Claim 24 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berezowski et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0016971 A1) in view of Parker et al. (US PG Pub 2004/0125789 A1) as applied to Claim 1 above, and further in view of Fryer (US Patent 6,233,428 B1).

Miscellaneous

3. Applicant is advised that the Examiner's Art Unit number has changed from 2623 to 2427. All further correspondence should be directed to Art Unit 2427.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

4. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this application after appeal to the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but prior to a decision on the appeal. Since this application is eligible for continued examination

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under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the appeal has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 28, 2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments, see Reply Page 12, with respect to Claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claim 1 through 33 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Berezowski et al. (US PG Pub 2002/0016971 A1) hereinafter "Berezowski", in view of Parker et al. (US PG Pub 2004/0125789 A1) hereinafter "Parker", and in further view of Schoen et al. (US Patent 7,321,969 B2) hereinafter "Schoen".

8. In regards to Claim 1, Berezowski teaches a system supporting the exchange of media in a communication network (as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with multiple identical User Television Equipment 130s), the system comprising:

a first television display, at a first home, to support the consumption of media (Output Device 146 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraph [0050]); at least one first media peripheral, at the first home, for the production of media (Audio/Visual Equipment 150 such as Video Camera 152 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraph [0053]);

a first storage, at the first home, for storing media, the first storage communicatively coupled to the first television display (Storage Device 144 that can transmit information to Output Device 146, as shown in Fig. 1 and described in Paragraphs [0049-0050]);

a first set top box circuitry, at the first home, communicatively coupling the first television display and the at least one first media peripheral to the communication network (Set-top Box 142 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraphs [0048-0051]; with further reference to Communications Links 104, 136, 138, and 190, as described in Paragraphs [0047-0060])

a user interface, at the first home, having at least one view comprising a representation of at least one user defined media channel for the exchange of media (Guidance Application Equipment 170, as described in Paragraph [0043, 0058, 0059, 0099]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0127-0130]);

a second television display, at a second home, to support the consumption of media (second User Television Equipment 130 of Fig. 1 having Output Device 146, as described in Paragraph [0050]); a second set top box circuitry, at the second home, communicatively coupling the second television display to the communication network (Set-top Box 142 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraphs [0048-0051]; with further

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reference to Communications Links 104, 136, 138, and 190, as described in Paragraphs [0047-0060]).

Berezowski further teaches that information can be transferred between the two geographically disparate systems using networks such as a dial-up connection, integrated services designated network (ISDN), digital subscriber lines (DSL), a local area network connection (LAN), or a wide area network connection (WAN) (as disclosed in Paragraph [0128]). In addition, Berezowski discusses in Paragraph [0013] requiring users attempting to share information over the communications network to be verified by way of password access to a central server; with further reference to Paragraph [0128].

However, Berezowski does not explicitly teach the first set top box circuitry having a first network address associated with a first user; the second set top box circuitry having a second network address associated with a second user; and server software that maintains a user defined group of users comprising the first and second users, wherein the server software receives a request identifying one of the associated first and second network addresses, and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network addresses to support transmission of the media from the at least one first media peripheral to the second television display for consumption in a real time manner.

In a similar field of invention, Parker teaches a method and system for conducting two-way video telephony over a communications network such as the Internet (Abstract, Paragraph [0016]). Parker further teaches that devices on the

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communications network, such as Computer Workstation 12 and Set-top Box 21 of Fig. 1, are identified using data network addresses, such as Internet Protocol addresses, to enable the devices to exchange network packets or datagrams (as disclosed in Paragraph [0019]). In addition, Parker teaches Video Telephony and Record Database Server 35 for storing and making available to Service Provider 17 digital data pertaining to Requester 24 (as disclosed in Paragraph [0018]). Parker further discloses in Paragraph [0019] that when Requester 24 initiates a video telephony session with Service Provider 17 the IP addresses required for the two-way video connection can be preconfigured or can be determined using a lookup table maintained by Server 35. Parker also teaches the ability of a Requester 24 to select among multiple predefined service providers or enter identifying information using a computer mouse or keyboard (as disclosed in Paragraphs [0023]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0027-0034])

Both Berezowski and Parker teach two-way video distribution methods over Internet based communication systems. Berezowski teaches user verification and authorization by way of a password prior to sharing information over the network. Parker teaches registering IP addresses with a central server and allowing users to establish two-way communications using the associated IP addresses. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention to combine the exchange of media as taught by the Berezowski with the system of the Parker in order to provide an accurate and reliable manner in which to transfer video between two locations in a real-time manner. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to

make such a modification to the Berezowski et al. reference in order to allow for the proper routing and exchange of network packets between devices over a data network.

The combination of Berezowski and Parker does not explicitly teach wherein the user defined group of users is closed and secure with respect to others that are not members of the user defined group of users, wherein a member within the user defined group of users can privately share media content with one or more other members within the user defined group of users.

In a similar field of invention, Schoen teaches a method and system for facilitating instant messaging using a secure instant message group policy certificate (Abstract). In particular, Schoen teaches the use of Instant Messaging Server 12 of Fig. 1 that is in communication with Instant Messaging Devices 14 and 16, such as televisions (as disclosed in Col. 6 Lines 1-43). Schoen further teaches allowing a user to select a desired group of buddies for designation on a secured buddy list (as described in Col. 10 Line 53—Col. 11 Line 47 and shown in Steps 400-404 of Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the method and system of two-way video distribution over Internet based communication systems, as taught by the combination of Berezowski and Parker, with the user designation of user groups on a secured buddy list maintained by a central server, as taught by Schoen, in order to prevent users outside of a designated group from accessing private or confidential information (as Schoen discusses in Col. 2 Lines 18—Col. 3 Line 20).

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9. In regards to Claim 2, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 wherein the media comprises one or more of audio, a still image, video, and/or data (Berezowski teaches the exchange of video and audio, as disclosed in Paragraphs [0050-0053, 0127-0130]).

10. In regards to Claim 3, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 wherein consumption comprises one or more of playing digitized audio, displaying a still image, displaying video, and/or displaying data (Berezowski teaches the display of video and audio information of Output Device 146, as described in Paragraphs [0050-0053]).

11. In regards to Claim 4, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 wherein the associated first and second network addresses are one of an Internet protocol (IP) address, a media access control (MAC) address, or an electronic serial number (ESN) (Parker teaches the use of Internet Protocol addresses, as disclosed in Paragraph [0019]).

12. In regards to Claim 5, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 wherein the communication network comprises one or more of a cable infrastructure, a satellite network infrastructure, a digital subscriber line (DSL) infrastructure, an Internet infrastructure, an intranet infrastructure, a wired infrastructure, and/or a wireless infrastructure (Berezowski teaches communications over networks such as Digital Subscriber Lines, as disclosed in Paragraph [0128]).

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13. In regards to Claim 6, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 wherein the communication network is the Internet (Berezowski teaches communication over the Internet 190, as described in Paragraph [0060]).

14. In regards to Claim 7, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of claim 1 wherein the at least one first media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, a video camera, a television, a personal computer, a CD player, a home juke-box, a multi-media gateway device, a multi-media personal digital assistant, a DVD player, a tape player, a microphone, and/or a MP3 player (Berezowski teaches the use of Television Equipment 130 including Output Device 140, Set-top Box 142, Video Camera 152, as shown in Fig. 1 and described in Paragraphs [0047-0053]; with further reference to Paragraph [0042]).

15. In regards to Claim 8, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 further comprising: at least one second media peripheral, at the second home (Berezowski teaches second User Television Equipment 130 including Audio/Visual Equipment 150 such as Video Camera 152 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraph [0053]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0060-0061, 0127-0130]), for the production of media wherein the server software supports exchange of the media from the at least one second media peripheral to the first television display for consumption in a real time manner (Parker teaches Server 35 used for the exchange of media between Computer Workstation 12 and Set-top Box 21 by way of Video Cameras 15 and 22, as described in Paragraph [0017]; with further reference to Paragraph [0025, 0032] and Fig. 5).

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16. In regards to Claim 9, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 8 wherein the at least one second media peripheral comprises one or more of a digital camera, a digital camcorder, a video camera, a television, a personal computer, a CD player, a home juke-box, a multi-media gateway device, a multi-media personal digital assistant, a DVD player, a tape player, a microphone, and/or a MP3 player (Berezowski teaches the use of second Television Equipment 130 including Output Device 140, Set-top Box 142, Video Camera 152, as shown in Fig. 1 and described in Paragraphs [0047-0053]; with further reference to Paragraph [0042]).

17. In regards to Claim 10, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 8 wherein the exchange of the media from the at least one first media peripheral to the second television display, and the exchange of the media from the at least one second media peripheral to the first television display occur concurrently (Parker teaches the exchange of media by way of Video Cameras 15 and 22 at the respective user locations, as described in Paragraph [0032] and shown in Fig. 5).

18. In regards to Claim 11, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 1 further comprising: at least one sensor for detecting a condition, at the first home; and the detection of the condition causing the initiation of a request to exchange media with the second home (Berezowski teaches the use of Sensors 158 to initiate the exchange of information between users, as disclosed in Paragraphs [0056-0061, 0132-0134]).

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19. In regards to Claim 12, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the system of Claim 11 wherein the at least one sensor comprises one or more of a door bell button, a passive infrared (PIR) motion detector, a microwave motion detector, a swimming pool water disturbance detector, a smoke detector, a fire detector, and/or other sensor suitable for the detection of conditions about a home (Berezowski teaches Sensors 158 can include sensors for motion, audio, light, heat, or smoke, as disclosed in Paragraph [0133]).

20. In regards to Claim 13, Berezowski teaches a system supporting the exchange of media in a communication network (as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with multiple identical User Television Equipment 130s), the system comprising:

at least one media peripheral, at a first home, for the production of media (Audio/Visual Equipment 150 such as Video Camera 152 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraph [0053]); a first set top box circuitry, at the first home, communicatively coupling the at least one media peripheral to the communication network (Set-top Box 142 of Fig. 1, as described in Paragraphs [0048-0051]; with further reference to Communications Links 104, 136, 138, and 190, as described in Paragraphs [0047-0060]),

a television display, at a second home, for the consumption of media (second User Television Equipment 130 of Fig. 1 having Output Device 146, as described in Paragraph [0050]); a second set top box circuitry, at the second home, communicatively coupling the television display to the communication network (Set-top Box 142 of Fig. 1,

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as described in Paragraphs [0048-0051]; with further reference to Communications Links 104, 136, 138, and 190, as described in Paragraphs [0047-0060]),

a user interface, at the second home, having at least one view comprising a representation of at least one user defined media channel for the exchange of media (Guidance Application Equipment 170, as described in Paragraph [0043, 0058, 0059, 0099]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0127-0130]).

Berezowski further teaches that information can be transferred between the two geographically disparate systems using networks such as a dial-up connection, integrated services designated network (ISDN), digital subscriber lines (DSL), a local area network connection (LAN), or a wide area network connection (WAN) (as disclosed in Paragraph [0128]). In addition, Berezowski discusses in Paragraph [0013] requiring users attempting to share information over the communications network to be verified by way of password access to a central server; with further reference to Paragraph [0128].

However, Berezowski does not explicitly teach the first set top box circuitry having a first network address associated with a first user; the second set top box circuitry having a second network address associated with a second user; and server software that maintains a user defined group of users comprising the first and second users, wherein the server software receives a request identifying one of the associated first and second network addresses, and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network addresses to support transmission of the media

from the at least one first media peripheral to the second television display for consumption in a real time manner.

In a similar field of invention, Parker teaches a method and system for conducting two-way video telephony over a communications network such as the Internet (Abstract, Paragraph [0016]). Parker further teaches that devices on the communications network, such as Computer Workstation 12 and Set-top Box 21 of Fig. 1, are identified using data network addresses, such as Internet Protocol addresses, to enable the devices to exchange network packets or datagrams (as disclosed in Paragraph [0019]). In addition, Parker teaches Video Telephony and Record Database Server 35 for storing and making available to Service Provider 17 digital data pertaining to Requester 24 (as disclosed in Paragraph [0018]). Parker further discloses in Paragraph [0019] that when Requester 24 initiates a video telephony session with Service Provider 17 the IP addresses required for the two-way video connection can be preconfigured or can be determined using a lookup table maintained by Server 35. Parker also teaches the ability of a Requester 24 to select among multiple predefined service providers or enter identifying information using a computer mouse or keyboard (as disclosed in Paragraphs [0023]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0027-0034])

Both Berezowski and Parker teach two-way video distribution methods over Internet based communication systems. Berezowski teaches user verification and authorization by way of a password prior to sharing information over the network. Parker teaches registering IP addresses with a central server and allowing users to establish two-way communications using the associated IP addresses. It would have

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been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention to combine the exchange of media as taught by the Berezowski with the system of the Parker in order to provide an accurate and reliable manner in which to transfer video between two locations in a real-time manner. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Berezowski et al. reference in order to allow for the proper routing and exchange of network packets between devices over a data network.

The combination of Berezowski and Parker does not explicitly teach wherein the user defined group of users is closed and secure with respect to others that are not members of the user defined group of users, wherein a member within the user defined group of users can privately share media content with one or more other members within the user defined group of users.

In a similar field of invention, Schoen teaches a method and system for facilitating instant messaging using a secure instant message group policy certificate (Abstract). In particular, Schoen teaches the use of Instant Messaging Server 12 of Fig. 1 that is in communication with Instant Messaging Devices 14 and 16, such as televisions (as disclosed in Col. 6 Lines 1-43). Schoen further teaches allowing a user to select a desired group of buddies for designation on a secured buddy list (as described in Col. 10 Line 53—Col. 11 Line 47 and shown in Steps 400-404 of Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the method and system of two-way video distribution over Internet based communication systems, as taught by the combination of Berezowski and Parker, with the user designation of user groups on a secured buddy list maintained by a central

server, as taught by Schoen, in order to prevent users outside of a designated group from accessing private or confidential information (as Schoen discusses in Col. 2 Lines 18—Col. 3 Line 20).

- 21. Claim 14 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 2.
- 22. Claim 15 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.
- 23. Claim 16 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 7.
- 24. Claim 17 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 3.
- 25. Claim 18 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 11.
- 26. Claim 19 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 12.

27. In regards to Claim 20, Berezowski teaches a method of supporting the exchange of media in a communication network (as described in Paragraphs [0041-0054, 0065] and Fig. 4). Berezowski further teaches that information can be transferred between the two geographically disparate systems using networks such as a dial-up connection, integrated services designated network (ISDN), digital subscriber lines (DSL), a local area network connection (LAN), or a wide area network connection (WAN) (as disclosed in Paragraph [0128]). In addition, Berezowski discusses in Paragraph [0013] requiring users attempting to share information over the communications network to be verified by way of password access to a central server; with further reference to Paragraph [0128].

However Berezowski does not explicitly teach maintaining a user defined association of a first network address with respect to a first location and a second

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network address with respect to a second location; receiving input from a user, at the first location; transmitting a request to transmit media, to the second location, via the communication network; authenticating the first location to the second location; receiving an acceptance from the second location; and transmitting media in a real time manner, via the communication network, between the first location and the second location.

In a similar field of invention, Parker teaches a method and system for conducting two-way video telephony over a communications network such as the Internet (Abstract, Paragraph [0016]). Parker further teaches that devices on the communications network, such as Computer Workstation 12 and Set-top Box 21 of Fig. 1, are identified using data network addresses, such as Internet Protocol addresses, to enable the devices to exchange network packets or datagrams (as disclosed in Paragraph [0019]). In addition, Parker teaches Video Telephony and Record Database Server 35 for storing and making available to Service Provider 17 digital data pertaining to Requester 24 (as disclosed in Paragraph [0018]). Parker further discloses in Paragraph [0019] that when Requester 24 initiates a video telephony session with Service Provider 17 the IP addresses required for the two-way video connection can be preconfigured or can be determined using a lookup table maintained by Server 35. Parker also teaches the ability of a Requester 24 to select among multiple predefined service providers or enter identifying information using a computer mouse or keyboard (as disclosed in Paragraphs [0023]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0027-0034])

Both Berezowski and Parker teach two-way video distribution methods over Internet based communication systems. Berezowski teaches user verification and authorization by way of a password prior to sharing information over the network. Parker teaches registering IP addresses with a central server and allowing users to establish two-way communications using the associated IP addresses. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention to combine the exchange of media as taught by the Berezowski with the system of the Parker in order to provide an accurate and reliable manner in which to transfer video between two locations in a real-time manner. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Berezowski et al. reference in order to allow for the proper routing and exchange of network packets between devices over a data network.

The combination of Berezowski and Parker does not explicitly teach establishing a user defined group of users having a plurality of members, wherein the user defined group of users is closed and secure with respect to others that are not members of the user defined group of users, wherein a member within the user defined group of users can privately share media content with one or more other members within the user defined group of users.

In a similar field of invention, Schoen teaches a method and system for facilitating instant messaging using a secure instant message group policy certificate (Abstract). In particular, Schoen teaches the use of Instant Messaging Server 12 of Fig. 1 that is in communication with Instant Messaging Devices 14 and 16, such as televisions (as disclosed in Col. 6 Lines 1-43). Schoen further teaches allowing a user

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to select a desired group of buddies for designation on a secured buddy list (as described in Col. 10 Line 53—Col. 11 Line 47 and shown in Steps 400-404 of Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the method and system of two-way video distribution over Internet based communication systems, as taught by the combination of Berezowski and Parker, with the user designation of user groups on a secured buddy list maintained by a central server, as taught by Schoen, in order to prevent users outside of a designated group from accessing private or confidential information (as Schoen discusses in Col. 2 Lines 18—Col. 3 Line 20).

28. Claim 21 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 2.

29. Claim 22 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.

30. Claim 23 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 1.

31. In regards to Claim 24, the combination of Berezowski, Parker, and Schoen teach the method of Claim 20 wherein the authenticating uses a digital certificate (Parker teaches the use of policy certificates in a public key infrastructure, as described in Col. 4 Lines 8-38).

32. Claim 25 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 10.

33. In regards to Claim 26, Berezowski teaches a system supporting the exchange of media in a communication network (as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with multiple identical User Television Equipment 130s), the system comprising:

a first set top box circuitry, at a first home, the first set top box circuitry operable to communicate via a communication network with second set top box circuitry, at a second home (User Television Equipment 130s communicate by way of Communication Links 104 and 190, as described in Paragraphs [0047-0060]).

Berezowski further teaches that information can be transferred between the two geographically disparate systems using networks such as a dial-up connection, integrated services designated network (ISDN), digital subscriber lines (DSL), a local area network connection (LAN), or a wide area network connection (WAN) (as disclosed in Paragraph [0128]). In addition, Berezowski discusses in Paragraph [0013] requiring users attempting to share information over the communications network to be verified by way of password access to a central server; with further reference to Paragraph [0128].

However, Berezowski does not explicitly teach the first set top box circuitry having a first network address associated with a first user; the second set top box circuitry having a second network address associated with a second user; and server software that maintains a user defined group of users comprising the first and second users, wherein the server software receives a request identifying one of the associated first and second network addresses, and responds by identifying the other of the associated first and second network addresses to support transmission of the media from the at least one first media peripheral to the second television display for consumption in a real time manner.

In a similar field of invention, Parker teaches a method and system for conducting two-way video telephony over a communications network, such as the Internet (Abstract, Paragraph [0016]). Parker further teaches that devices on the communications network, such as Computer Workstation 12 and Set-top Box 21 of Fig. 1, are identified using data network addresses, such as Internet Protocol addresses, to enable the devices to exchange network packets or datagrams (as disclosed in Paragraph [0019]). In addition, Parker teaches Video Telephony and Record Database Server 35 for storing and making available to Service Provider 17 digital data pertaining to Requester 24 (as disclosed in Paragraph [0018]). Parker further discloses in Paragraph [0019] that when Requester 24 initiates a video telephony session with Service Provider 17 the IP addresses required for the two-way video connection can be preconfigured or can be determined using a lookup table maintained by Server 35. Parker also teaches the ability of a Requester 24 to select among multiple predefined service providers or enter identifying information using a computer mouse or keyboard (as disclosed in Paragraphs [0023]; with further reference to Paragraphs [0027-0034])

Both Berezowski and Parker teach two-way video distribution methods over Internet based communication systems. Berezowski teaches user verification and authorization by way of a password prior to sharing information over the network. Parker teaches registering IP addresses with a central server and allowing users to establish two-way communications using the associated IP addresses. It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention to combine the exchange of media as taught by the Berezowski with the system of the Parker in order to provide

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an accurate and reliable manner in which to transfer video between two locations in a real-time manner. A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to make such a modification to the Berezowski et al. reference in order to allow for the proper routing and exchange of network packets between devices over a data network.

The combination of Berezowski and Parker does not explicitly teach wherein the user defined group of users is closed and secure with respect to others that are not members of the user defined group of users, wherein a member within the user defined group of users can privately share media content with one or more other members within the user defined group of users.

In a similar field of invention, Schoen teaches a method and system for facilitating instant messaging using a secure instant message group policy certificate (Abstract). In particular, Schoen teaches the use of Instant Messaging Server 12 of Fig. 1 that is in communication with Instant Messaging Devices 14 and 16, such as televisions (as disclosed in Col. 6 Lines 1-43). Schoen further teaches allowing a user to select a desired group of buddies for designation on a secured buddy list (as described in Col. 10 Line 53—Col. 11 Line 47 and shown in Steps 400-404 of Fig. 4).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the method and system of two-way video distribution over Internet based communication systems, as taught by the combination of Berezowski and Parker, with the user designation of user groups on a secured buddy list maintained by a central server, as taught by Schoen, in order to prevent users outside of a designated group

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from accessing private or confidential information (as Schoen discusses in Col. 2 Lines 18—Col. 3 Line 20).

- 34. Claim 27 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 1.
- 35. Claim 28 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 2.
- 36. Claim 29 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 5.
- 37. Claim 30 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 7.
- 38. Claim 31 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 3.
- 39. Claim 32 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 11.
- 40. Claim 33 is met as previously discussed with respect to Claim 12.

Conclusion

41. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to PATRICK A. RYAN whose telephone number is (571)270-5086. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Thur, 8:00am - 5:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Scott Beliveau can be reached on (571) 272-7343. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Jason P Salce/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2421

01/02/2009

/P. A. R./
Examiner, Art Unit 2427
Monday, January 05, 2009